The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY. (Single copies, 3 cents; delivered by carrier four weeks, $1; six months, $5; one year, by mail or carrier, $10.00.

Letters and matter designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1873. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

THE OIL TRADE.

The Coalition Not Yet a Failure.

Alleged Bad Faith of Producers.

Erroneous Estimates of the Production for November.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 10, 1873.

The delivery of oil under the agreement between the producers and refiners is still going on, and the producers, or at least many of them, are working hard to make the combination a success. That their hopes have not thus far been fully realized, none pretend to deny; but, at the same time, the coalition cannot as yet be pronounced an unqualified failure. The future of it will depend in a great measure on what is done by the joint committee from each organization now in session at New York.

Diligent inquiry to-day has failed to substantiate the report in circulation yesterday, to the effect that a part of the Pittsburgh refiners had acted in bad faith. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the refiners of this city, who not only have failed to live up to the contract with the producers, but have shut their works entirely.

The *Herald* of this morning published what purports to be a report of the production of oil for November, but it is generally regarded here as a bald attempt to "bear" the crude market. For the past three months producers have refused to furnish data from which to make reports, as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, and hence any report thrown out must be largely made up of estimates. The *Herald's* report places the daily production at 23,730 barrels, the total stock at 926,210 barrels, and the shipments at 533,940 barrels. The reporter of the Producers' Association, and of the *Courier*, having equal facilities to obtain information, place the shipments respectively at 477,945 barrels and 476,502 barrels —about 58,000 less than shown by the *Herald*. Admitting the correctness of the *Herald's* statements of stocks, this shows an over estimate of 160,000 barrels in the daily production; while compared with the producers' report the over estimate is 1,988 barrels. It is not believed that either of the reports approach correctness, and until the official report of stocks is made statements of the production of the past three months are not worth the paper they are written upon.

Report of Production for the Month of November.

We condense from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday the following facts and figures in regard to the oil operations during the month of November. The table below shows the production for the month:

	Barrels.
Total shipments of crude for November, 1872, of barrels of forty-five gallons	510,210
And to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each	23,730
Total shipments of barrels of forty-three gallons each	533,940
Stock on hand November 1	590,586
Stock on hand December 1	923,947
Add increase on December 1	164,319
Total production during November	698,267
Average per day in November, 1872, for thirty days	23,275
Average per day in November, 1872	14,651
Daily increase in November, 1872, over November, 1871	6,624

On December 1st, the total stock in all hands in the oil region was 923,947 barrels, against 759,630 barrels on November 1st, an increase of over 164,000 barrels. Of the total quantity, 451,500 barrels were in iron tanks, 272,422 barrels at the wells, 194,993 barrels in pipe companies tanks, and 55,032 barrels in refiners tanks. In the quantity in iron tanks is included the stocks held by pipe companies at Parker's and on the Rynd Farm. The stock at the wells is taken, with a few exceptions, from the Producers' Report. The total stock December 1st, was about 520,000 barrels greater than on the same date last year, but about ninety thousand less than the largest quantity reported on hand at any time this year.

The shipments, including 63,000 barrels refined, reduced to its equivalent in crude, were as follows:

	Barrels.
To New York	187,486
To Cleveland	91,565
To Boston	18,371
To Philadelphia	90,760
To Pittsburgh	87,290
To other points	45,360
Total	510,210

A low price for oil usually has the immediate effect of curtailing development, but although prices for the past six months have averaged much below what is popularly believed to be a paying price, development has been only slightly effected. On December 1st there were 393 wells in process of drilling against 391 on the last of October, and 287 on September 1st. On the river, between Franklin and Parker's, there was a slight decrease, as there was also in the Milton farm and Reno districts. Above Oil City, along the river, there was no change of importance. In the Colorado district the daily product was 200 barrels against 200 barrels for September. At Pleasantville, Shamburg and Pithole the reports for November were substantially unchanged from those for September.

LOUISIANA FACTION FIGHT.

Seven Members of the Kellogg Senate Secede and Join the Fusion or Warmouth Body—Their Reasons for This Action Assigned in an Address.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The Fusion Legislature was fully organized at two o'clock this afternoon. Senator McMillan, accompanied by Senators Jenks, Noland, Swards, Todd, Wonall and Hunsacker, who, to-day, withdrew from the Kellogg Senate and took seats in the fusion Senate and issued the following address:

To our Fellow-Citizens, the People of Louisiana:

We deem it our duty in the present anomalous condition of affairs to place before our constituents and the country the reasons that actuate us in the course of action we have determined to pursue. We have acted with the National Republican party, but we cannot sanction the course that has been pursued in this State by the Custom House portion of our party, and by the Pinchback government, and believe that no right thinking person or class, no matter of what political shade or conviction, can sustain them in their gross violation of the rights of the people and their reckless and intolerant course. The organization of the Senate and House we consider as revolutionary. Senators notoriously elected have been displaced, and those whom they defeated are now in their seats. Members of the Legislature returned by both boards have been ignored and their places filled by defeated candidates. Prosecute legislation has been rushed hurriedly through. *Proclamations* have been made prohibiting peaceful assemblies of citizens by an Executive who holds his office without color of right and law, and the popular will has been so defied and outraged that we feel we cannot longer act with the body or support an Executive who for party ends would sink every vestige of liberty in its final grave. The question, who constitutes the legal Returning Board? is subordinate to the question, what are the returns? The returning officers may count in or count out persons with or without returns, but the returns will show for themselves. We ascertain that Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet and Herron entered into a conspiracy to declare Mr. Kellogg and his ticket elected, and that they did so, without regard to the official returns of the election, and admit that their action was based on data and memoranda and affidavits entirely unknown to law. And when we see such violence to low perpetrated by these pretended returning officers, and when we see that Longstreet is immediately appointed to an office with $6,000 salary per year; that Herron is given the office of Recorder of Mortgages in the parish of Orleans, which he demanded from McEnery for compromising and agreeing for counting the returns in his interest, which monstrous proposition he refused; when we see that Hawkins is forthwith appointed to a judgeship of a court, with a salary of $5,000 per annum; when we see that a minor son of Lynch was at once appointed to the office of Inspector of Live Stock, estimated to be worth at least $12,000 per annum, it is painfully manifest that the action of the Board was the result of a corrupt bargain, and that these appointments were given as compensation for official prostitution.

The Senate having been illegally organized by the revolutionary and high usurpations of P. B. S. Pinchback, who was not President of the Senate or a member of it, and who called up and swore in as Senators persons who were notoriously defeated, again and in contempt of the protests of a large majority of the Senators holding over, and who alone had the right to organize the Senate, and in the face of the rule established two years before at the organization of the Senate, on motion of Pinchback himself, then a Senator, and considering the public good and interest of our constituents, we have withdrawn from the body with which we have been acting, and will hereafter take our seats in the Senate which we believe truly represents the people of the State.

The *Picayune*, on the situation and relief required, says: Let it be understood that the assumption of a United States Judge of jurisdiction over the laws of Louisiana was unconstitutional and therefore void in all its consequences, and that the use of the military of the United States to uphold the unconstitutional action of the Judge was also unconstitutional and therefore to be retracted and its soldiery be withdrawn from any control over the people of Louisiana.

The withdrawal of the six Senators to-day from the Pinchback Legislature created a lively stir in political quarters. It is asserted by the Fusionists to-night that other Senators will leave Pinchback's Legislature to-morrow, probably breaking a quorum.

CHURCH SCANDAL.

The Skeleton in Plymouth Church.

Further Chapters in the Beecher-Tilton-Woodhull Scandal.

A LETTER FROM MR. TILTON.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1873.

Those redoubtable and irrepressible sisters, Victoria and Tennessee, have at last reached the very acme of their hopes, a coterie of the "goodly" people of the City of Churches having opened their arms to them.

CHAMPIONS OF LAXITY.

they are now domiciled under the shadow of Plymouth Church. But for the stupidity of a modern Dogberry, and the officiousness of the agent for the Society for the Prevention of the Circulation of Obscene Literature, these women would probably never again have come to the surface. Their paper had been discontinued, and they were absolutely penniless. The prominent hotels were denied them, and even the young daughter of Victoria Woodhull was excluded from the principal private schools. They realized the fact that they were looked upon as social lepers, and, becoming desperate thereat, they fired their last fuse.

THE EXPLOSION THAT FOLLOWED

was a scandalous article which appeared in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, reflecting on the morality of an eminent clergyman, charging him with having maintained illicit relations with the wife of a distinguished journalist. The reappearance of this pestilent sheet containing such startling allegations, was the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles where intelligent persons most do congregate, and the paper was eagerly sought at every news stand. Society was shocked at the seeming audacity of these women, and they were denounced in unmeasured terms on every hand, and finally the outrage to religion and morals being so manifest, the United States officials pounced upon the social insurgents, and the Assistant United States District Attorney had them consigned to a dungeon, declaring "it was the business of the United States to protect the reputation of its recreant citizens." This ill-considered and over zealous action on the part of the Government attorney was

AN UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER.

Unfortunate, because it provoked all the mischief which, from present indications, seems destined to work a permanent injury to the characters of some parties hitherto deemed spotless.

Confinement to these women was the very ecstacy of happiness, for they were now in their element. With them it was their goal, not goal. For years they had canvassed for sympathy, while disseminating their peculiar views and opinions, with little or no success; now that they were in durance vile, they were surfeited with it. Numbers of morbidly curious sympathetic people visited the sisters in their cell. Women, married but not mated, paid them their homage, and even some of the male gender, who are willing converts to their faith, came also. Victoria told and retold her story over and over again to eager listeners, among whom, it is pitiable to state, were several clergymen, anxious to tear down what they could not build up.

Officious people called on the parties compromised by or involved in the scandal, entirely disturbing the professional interviewers in their effrontery and importunity. On every occasion they were firmly but respectfully repulsed by all who commanded the ear of the denial. In the meantime the Attorney General reassured the sanctity of the mails, deciding that the seizing, opening and retaining of mail matter in transitu, were a flagrant and dangerous, no matter if it was known to contain obscene articles. The whole proceedings against these women as regards the postal phase, failing to the ground, the indictment being based on the charge that the papers opened and detained at the Postoffice contained obscene matter. Since like charges against Woodhull and Claflin, they have issued another edition of their vile sheet, and on Thursday next, will

FIRE ANOTHER BROADSIDE,

with some contributions from members of Plymouth church. To cap the climax Victoria is to deliver a lecture on the "Naked Truth," at Cooper Institute, the same evening, the tickets having all been sold.

It is not unknown to some prominent persons in Brooklyn, that were it not for the fact, that a certain party who knows them only too well, should speak in tones of thunder, if only for the sake of those dear to him, stands on a mere punctilio, religion and morals in a certain circle in their city would receive a sad blow.

A LETTER FROM TILTON.

A New York journalist, who was Theodore Tilton's playmate in childhood, speaking in behalf of a few members of the profession with whom he had been conversing on the Beecher Scandal, dropped a note to Mr. Tilton, suggesting the propriety of a formal denial of the calumny, and received the following reply:

174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 27, 1872.

MY COMPLAINING FRIEND: Thanks for your good letter of bad advice. You say, "How easy to give the lie to a wicked story, and thus end it forever." But stop and consider.

The story is a whole library of statements—a hundred or more—and it would be strange—some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give a general denial to such an encyclopedia of assertions would be as vague and indefinite as to say that I am a liar and a thief with its twenty-four pages of items, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires (if answered at all) a special denial of its several parts; and furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated and in mystery. In other words, the false story (if met at all) should be confronted and confounded by the true one.

Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword, God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit within me. But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and opposition but increases it. She says, "Let there be no sufferings save to ourselves alone;" and forbids a vindication to the injury of others.

From the beginning she has stood with her hands on my lips, saying "Hush!" So when you prompt me to speak for *her*, you countervail her noble Christian mandate of silence.

Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone; and so long as this is *happily* the case, I shall try with patience to keep my secret within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts.

Yours truly,

[Signed] THEODORE TILTON.

Were it not that hardly a day passes but some of the Brooklyn and New York papers refer to this scandal, this brief but significant letter could not have been wrung from Mr. Tilton. It would be strange if some of the journalists had not ascertained some of the facts in the case, but there is only a small circle of his friends who know the story in all its details, which could hardly be believed were it not that there is proof enough in black and white. "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" and "the proud man's contumely" have done their worst for Theodore Tilton. The care-worn and haggard face and the already silvered locks betoken the mental anguish that he has suffered for two long, weary months. Unable longer to bear the strain, he has prepared his

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

out of which the Woodhull scandal grew. A gentleman of eminent legal ability, who has gone over the entire case, pronounces it one of the most logical and eloquent statements ever penned, and a perfectly clear case from beginning to end; and, the justification for the publication of facts which are to be deplored, will be the vindication of the honor of Mr. Tilton's wife and little ones, which every consideration of manliness demands that he shall give to the world.

THE MYSTERY THAT UNDERLIES THIS SCANDAL

will probably not be known until Mr. Tilton breaks his silence; but there are some facts which can be given to the public which will help to raise the pall that covers the household of one family. In 1863, Henry C. Bowen, proprietor, and Theodore Tilton, editor of the *Independent*, were shining lights and pillars of Plymouth church. In June, 1863, Bowen passed the summer at his farm in Woodstock, Vt. He had but recently buried his wife, and felt keenly her loss. She wrote frequently to Tilton, to whom he confided his sorrows. In one of the letters written on June 21st, 1863, Bowen reflected in a most serious manner on the character of the pastor of Plymouth church. The substance of the letter was, that he (Bowen) had confessed too long, and his knowledge of his pastor must be given to the world. Specific acts were charged which are readily be imagined. These charges were never seriously considered by Tilton until several years after, when a circumstance occurred (which only Mr. Tilton should state, he having the correspondence in his possession), which disturbed the relations that for so many years had existed between Mr. Tilton and his pastor. From that day Tilton has been a stranger to Plymouth church. The matter was again brought up, and at the suggestion of Bowen, an open letter was written to Mr. Beecher, demanding that he

VACATE HIS PULPIT

and refrain from writing for the religious press, *for reasons which he explicitly knew*. It would seem that Bowen did deliver the letter, but strange as it may appear, Bowen did not urge compliance with the demand, but actually offered Mr. Beecher his aid and counsel.

The matter remained a mystery to Tilton, and on the 22d of December, 1870, he vacated the editor's chair of the *Independent*. His valedictory, which appeared in the *Independent* of that date, was exceedingly complimentary to Bowen, who was to succeed him as editor. Bowen, in the same issue, paid a high tribute to Tilton's genius and ability, and his management of the paper. Pecuniarly the change was an advantage to Tilton, he having made a long contract with Bowen to edit the Brooklyn *Union* and write regularly the principal article for the *Independent*, for which he was to receive $10,400 per annum and ten per cent. of the profits of the Union. The day following the signing of the contract, Bowen attempted to extort from Tilton a promise that under no circumstances would he ever inform Mr. Beecher regarding the charges which he (Bowen) had made against him. This

TILTON SCORNFULLY AND INDIGNANTLY RESENTED,

and the result was that Bowen threatened to cancel the contract unless he assented. This he finally did on the first of January, 1871, after having been informed by Tilton that should circumstances justify him, he would not hesitate to acquaint Mr. Beecher of the charges that Bowen had made against him, which were contained in Bowen's letter of the 21st of June, 1863. Subsequently Tilton sued Bowen for breach of contract, but at the urgent request of members of Plymouth church the matter was settled by arbitration. Horace B. Claflin, James Freland and Charles Storrs, prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, met at the house of Frank Moulton, Esq., on the heights, and there it was settled that Mr. Bowen pay Tilton $7,000. Some other matters were amicably settled, after which Tilton started the *Golden Age*, which was in March, 1871.

There were troubles now which Mr. Tilton had decided to bear with, which he can best describe; suffice it to say, that it was one of those entangling alliances entailed on man which sometimes prove the most discordant of elements. The vagaries and freaks of this element at last became unbearable, and it was hence that the vilest of slanders emanated. It was at this time that

A NEW ENEMY APPEARED.

A card from Victoria Woodhull appeared in several of the leading daily papers, stating in defense of her doctrines, that she knew of a prominent public teacher who lived in adultery with the wife of another prominent teacher, &c. She sent for Tilton, whom she had never met, and asked him if he knew to whom he referred. Tilton was fully informed of the great many matters, some of which were founded on fact, and others mere fiction. Here he met a woman more formidable, with certain *secrets in her breast*, than he expected to encounter. His acquaintance with her, his reasons for allowing her to

REMAIN AT HIS BRAIN,

he can best explain. It is fortunate for Mr. Tilton that he possesses such a friend as Frank Moulton, a prominent merchant of New York, which gentleman has frequently been in company with Mr. Tilton in his intercourse with Victoria Woodhull, and can testify as to the motive that actuated him in maintaining her acquaintance.

One incident in closing this narrative may help to explain what might be deemed a very indiscreet act on the part of Theodore Tilton. It may be remembered that in November, 1871, Victoria Woodhull delivered to an audience of 3,000 persons at Steinway Hall, a lecture on a decidedly unpopular subject. The lecturer, only an hour before going on the platform, did not expect Mr. Beecher in person that he would introduce her from the platform. When he declined, she left in anger, and hastily crowding her shawl around her, reached Steinway Hall with venom in her heart. Mr. Tilton, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Moulton, followed her there, after finding they could not defend her, and Mr. Tilton, for reasons which he can probably satisfactorily explain, performed the service which Mr. Beecher declined.

It is almost a year since Theodore Tilton last saw Mrs. Woodhull. If in taking the course he did, he for a time averted a blow that was intended to shake to its foundation a religious legion, the knowledge of the fact may compensate him for the ordeal through which he is passing. The cloud which is over him is not without its silver lining.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The Vice-President presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued on the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart, yesterday, providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Indian Affairs, which was debated and amended and finally adopted. The amendment provides that the inspectors shall by the President of a sufficient number of Inspectors, not exceeding five, to hold office for four years, unless removed by the President, and to receive three thousand dollars a year each, and necessary traveling expenses. The Inspectors are to visit each Indian superintendency and agency as often as twice a year, and to investigate all matters pertaining to its business, and each Inspector shall have power to examine books and papers; to administer oaths and examine all officers, employees and such other persons as he thinks necessary. The Inspectors, or any of them, shall also have power to suspend any superintendent or agent and fill his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, and shall have power by instructions, subject to the President, and to enforce the laws and to prevent violation of law in the administration of the affairs of the several Indian superintendencies, and as far as practicable each property is to be visited by different Inspectors alternately.

The bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bills. An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was disagreed to—ayes 59, noes 74. Mr. Shellabarger, Cox, Beck, Townsend, Penna., Burchard, Farnsworth, Bingham and others.

Mr. BECK denounced the principles of the Bureau as a part of the scheme of centralization and consolidation, by which already one-third of the States were controlled by Federal authority, and by which the House of Representatives, so called, occupied their positions by Federal authority. It was part of a general scheme which looked to the absorption by the government of the railroads and telegraph and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as formidable as the Czar or Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia. He argued that this was no time to engage in such vast enterprises, and that Congress ought rather to be endeavoring to reduce taxation, lighten burdens and enforce economy and honest administration. He showed that in seven years, from 1865 to 1872, the government had collected from customs and internal revenue nearly three thousand million dollars, and had realized from the sale of public lands $153,000,000. During the same period the Postoffice Department had collected $125,000,000, and the Patent Office department $4,500,000. Total receipts, $3,282,500,000, of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of $427,506,541, leaving the sum of $2,975,139,911 to be accounted for, being at the rate of $425,019,987 a year. And yet, he said, gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditures and honest administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sargent, Kerr, Stevenson, Storm, Perce, Maynard, Hoar, Hawley, of Connecticut, and Garfield. Finally a vote was taken and the amendment rejected—74 to 78.

After the usual struggle over appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in the increase of them for fruits, seeds and distribution of seeds from $50,000 to $75,000, there was no question until the item was reached appropriating $400,000 to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, offered an amendment to that item, providing that no part of it shall be applied to judgments for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before June 30, 1865, and that no such judgment shall be paid, except under special appropriation by Congress. Mr. Smith explained the object of and reasons for the proposition. He had casually looked over the record of the individual claimants, the nature of claims, and his eye rested on one item of over $400,000 for one man in Georgia, who had not only not been loyal to the government but had been one of a committee to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 for the Confederate government. He also found on the docket of the Court a claim for $1,000,000 in favor of one C. B. Lamar, of Savannah, a man who was celebrated, if not notorious, as a most daring and intrepid blockade runner during the rebellion.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, explained that the notorious blockade runner referred to was a son of his claimant, and had been killed in the last battle of the war.

Mr. SMITH repeated that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner in that notorious blockade running firm.

Mr. SHELLABARGER suggested that the object sought by the amendment was provided for under an existing law.

Mr. SMITH admitted that, but stated that hundreds of these judgments had been paid. He supposed there was a defect in the law.

Without disposing of the question the committee rose and the House adjourned.

IRON MEN'S COUNCIL.

Proposed Formation of a Central Body —Collection and Classification of Ores for the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—The National Association of Iron Manufacturers propose forming a central body, to which all branches will contribute information, while all will retain their individuality or organization intact. The correct condition of the iron trade will thus be obtained in a manner hitherto impracticable. At a meeting yesterday it was decided to invite the attention of the Centennial Committee to the importance of the appointment by the Committee of a Commissioner to collect, analyze and classify the iron ores of the country for exhibition in '76.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Recent Finance Measures.

The Civil Service Board.

Claims of Insurance Companies, Under the Geneva Award.

Rare Celerity in Legislation.

Illness of Representative Kelley.

The Postal Railway Line.

Interesting Life Insurance Case.

Colorado and Utah Admission.

The Woman Suffrage Martyrs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1873.

Finance Measures.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to two bills of considerable importance—Mr. Merriam's, authorizing the organization of national banks without circulation, and Mr. Hoar's, to provide for the safety of bonds of the United States by allowing national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to hold in the registered bonds, the banks to collect interest on trust bonds and transfer ownership by certificates. Mr. Merriam's bill simply permits the organization of banks under the National Banking act, without circulation, on deposit of not less than ten thousand dollars in United States bonds. The committee also discussed Mr. Monroe's bill, repealing the law requiring the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of currency from the Eastern and Middle States, but took no action upon it. The objection was held by several members that Mr. Merriam's bill would accomplish substantially all that was needed in the increase of the banking facilities of the country.

The Civil Service Advisory Board,

of which George William Curtis is President, will meet in this city the latter part of this month, for general consultation and such action as may be necessary upon their system of Civil Service. This is the first meeting of the Board since the adjournment nearly a year since, and the adoption by the President of their rules and regulations.

Insurance Claims Under the Geneva Award.

William M. Evarts, who is now in town, has prepared an argument designed to establish the proposition that the claims of insurance companies and individuals for indemnity from the Geneva award, for losses from Rebel cruisers, stand on equal and precisely similar footing. To support this view Mr. Evarts publishes a memorandum reviewing the history of the presentation of individual and insurance claims, in which he contends that he has made it plain that the United States presented and Great Britain received the claims of insurance companies precisely as those of individuals, in no way distinguishing between them, and that the insurance companies made contracts to insure against losses by the Alabama and other cruisers, in the understanding that they would have a claim against Great Britain for any loss they might make by reason of such insurance upon any particular vessel. After reviewing all the diplomatic intercourse before and during the Geneva arbitration, Mr. Evarts concludes that it appears that the original claims of insurers and those of insurance companies were computed and disposed of on precisely the same footing.

No action has yet been taken by Congress looking to the disposition of the Geneva award, although General Butler is preparing a report which will open the way for legislation.

Celerity in Legislation.

The bill amending the shipping commissioners' act, which was signed by the President and became a law to-day, is is one of the best examples of the celerity which is possible in legislation. Yesterday morning the subject was considered by the House Commerce Committee. At the opening of the session Mr. Lynch reported the bill, it passed, and came up in the Senate before adjournment. The bill in its final form practically exempts from the jurisdiction of commissioners all of the U. S. except trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific commerce.

Illness of Judge Kelley.

Representative Kelley has not been in the House since the session resumed, and is suffering from a severe and repeated hemorrhage of the throat.

Held a Million for Postal Railway Service.

The House Committee on Appropriations has decided to give the Postmaster General the additional half million dollars which he asks to increase the compensation of railroad companies for the transportation of mails. The amount will be included in the deficiency bill to regulate the annual Postal Appropriation bill, to be reported in a few days by Mr. Palmer.

An Interesting Suit,

involving the rights of holders of life insurance policies, has been brought in Baltimore. In July, 1869, a gentleman insured his life on the endowment plan for ten thousand dollars, payable to his executors, heirs or legal representatives, or to pay a premium of ten thousand dollars a year, and at the expiration of ten years to receive ten thousand dollars; and it was further agreed, on the part of the company, that the insured should participate in the profits of the company, which they met a party of Indians, and firing ensued on both sides without effect. The Modocs were situated behind entrenchments but soon came out in small squads and drove the soldiers from the ground. No loss in killed and wounded on either side. The troops are working to get a howitzer in position to storm the Modoc camp, and have been about two weeks preparing for this important seige.

New Bank.

The new bank formerly located at Pleasantville (of which mention was made in these columns), has purchased the large fire and burglar proof safe which has been so much admired at the salesroom of Hall's safe and lock Company, on Fourth street, the directors wisely concluding that a *first class safe of known reputation* inspires confidence in the community to deposit their funds therein, while burglars at the same time are deterred from making any attempt to open it.

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Steam Pumps.

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It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any one thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
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Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is unsurpassed, and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

THE SNOW STORM.

Passengers Rescued—Trains Covered with Snow—Thermometer 25 Degrees Below Zero.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Reports from the Iowa division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad say that sleighs have succeeded in reaching the train snow bound between Conover and Ridgeway and rescued the passengers. Superintendent Price telegraphs that there are eight freight trains snowed in at McGregor and Austin, and the snow is packed so tight that snow plows have no effect upon it, and it will have to be shovelled out. All that can be seen of some trains is here and there a top of a brake protruding above the snow, and nothing but the top of the smoke-stack of an engine with the underbody of the same. The thermometer ranged between twenty and twenty-five degrees below zero, and the wind was blowing a perfect gale. The drifting was so heavy that the teams of relief were badly frozen. The railroad company is doing all that is possible to relieve the delayed passengers and suffering from cold. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company run their first train over the new road, from Milwaukee to Chicago, on Sunday next.

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 10, 1873.

Railroad Carpenter Seriously Injured.

Frank Allison, carpenter on the Baltimore and Ohio road, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured last night by falling through the trestle work leading to the iron bridge.

Collision of Trains—Five Cars Burned.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., January 10.—At West Calliscoon this morning a freight train ran into a passenger train, completely demolishing the rear car. One passenger named Frederick Hoffman had a leg broken. No other persons were injured. The rear car took fire from the stoving, and the two passenger cars and two passenger conches—was burned up. The baggage car was saved, and the passengers were sent to Calliscoon and cared for.

Schooner Congress Foundered at Sea.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The schooner Congress, from Pensacola, December 3d, for Rockport, Texas, foundered at sea in a gale, sixty miles southeast of the latter port. When the schooner commenced sinking a boat was lowered and two women, Alex. King and Jos. Riley were in it, a sudden lurch of the schooner broke the painter holding the boat, which was swept away. The schooner immediately sunk, and it is supposed that all were lost. King and Riley were rescued six days after by Mexicans at Canisal Island, near San Fernando, Mexico, and brought here in a destitute condition. The United States Consul promptly furnished them relief and transportation to Galveston.

Another Skirmish with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—Capt. Kelly, commanding a party of two companies sent to reconnoiter the Modoc camp, when they met a party of Indians, and firing ensued on both sides without effect. The Modocs were situated behind entrenchments but soon came out in small squads and drove the soldiers from the ground. No loss in killed and wounded on either side. The troops are working to get a howitzer in position to storm the Modoc camp, and have been about two weeks preparing for this important seige.

An American Citizen's Property Seized in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, January 10.—This afternoon the store and property of M. Schwatz, an American citizen, was seized by the Collector of Customs, under the pretense of collecting back import dues previously abolished but now replaced by the Mexican government. Much indignation is expressed against those who endeavor to evade the law.

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and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is unsurpassed, and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

To Capitalists and Business Men.

We call the attention of capitalists and business men generally to the advertisements in our auction columns, for valuable business property, 112 Fifth avenue, for sale. For a banking house, store or law offices, the location cannot be surpassed. All who have saleable investments should attend the sale.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German Watchmaker. References given. Address Keystone Hotel, Fourth avenue.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 5 or 6 rooms, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address J. A. B., No. 61 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—ABOUT fifteen Coal Miners to mine annual cont. Inquire of P. L. GRIM, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., P. L. GRIM.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A GOOD and reliable Tobacco Salesman, to sell goods on the road; must have experience and trade. For such a good man a liberal salary will be paid. Address BROWNLEE, LENIGAN & CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN —

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

THE steamer Adriatic, which lately left New York for Queenstown with a broken screw, and which the sensation papers of that city predicted could not possibly cross the ocean safely, arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday last, on her ninth day out.

THE official vote in Clearfield county on Prohibition is for license, 926; against license, 1,406—majority against, 480. Of the thirty-one election districts in the county, nine give majorities for license and twenty-two against. Clearfield borough, the home of WALLACE and BIGLER, and which, on the borough ticket, elected on the same day, gave 193 for the Democratic ticket to 64 for the Republican, voted 113 for license to 161 against.

THE lecture which Gov. CURTIN is delivering wherever he gets an opportunity, is ostensibly about Russia and the Russians, but he manages to incorporate in it some sly and sarcastic dings at the National Administration and the Republican party. He delivered it, lately, in Clearfield, and was the guest, while there, of ex-Gov. BIGLER. The principal portion of his audience was composed of men who used to throw stones and rotten eggs at him when, a few years ago, he made Republican speeches there.

DISPATCHES from Albany state that the new charter prepared by the Republicans for New York city will surely pass. It cuts down the salaries of the Heads of Departments from $10,000 to $7,000 per annum, and turns adrift all the present officials, after February 15th, except Controller GREEN, Commissioner OAKEDAY, Commissioner VAN NORT and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. SMITH. The Board of Assistant Aldermen are abolished altogether, while the Heads of Departments are given to the Mayor and Aldermen.

BY CONVERTING against him those who did not vote at the November election, the New York *World* makes General GRANT to be a minority President. This is a decided improvement on the Pittsburgh *Post's* manner of arriving at the same conclusion; and is almost equal to the method said to have been once adopted by a preacher to establish his innocence of the offense of which he stood charged—namely, that of bringing a score of witnesses to testify that they did not see him commit the alleged crime, by way of counterbalancing the evidence of a half a dozen other people who did.

SOME idea of the important part which the Ohio river plays in the trade of the Ohio valley may be derived from the fact—referred to by the Cincinnati *Commercial*—that the shipment from Pittsburgh on the 7th instant, in the single item of coal, amounted to 249,140 tons, exclusive of the shipments of W. H. BROWN & Co., and others. The transportation of this coal to Cincinnati, by rail, would have required 21,944 cars, or nearly eleven hundred trains of twenty cars each. Hence is Cincinnati getting along with the railway project which is to release her from her dependence on Pittsburgh as a coal market?

REMARKING on the last annual Message of Governor CURRY, on the "easy prosperity" of this Commonwealth, and on the "good example" which she has set her Sister States in a number of important particulars, the *Tribune* slightingly wants to know when New York will be able to show a similar record, and even goes so far as inferentially to compliment the incoming Governor of Pennsylvania, by a reference to "the tranquil certainty of popular support" which its "trusted officials" exhibit. Good. And now, why couldn't that paper have been equally fair toward the people of this State during the October campaign?

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WHILE it is real cause for satisfaction that the evidence thus far taken by the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee completely destroys the monstrous structure of slander erected by the opposition during the campaign, it is nevertheless occasion for great regret that the tone of Congressmen concerning the matter was not of a higher order. To say the least, it would look better for our legislators not to invest in stocks whose value may at any time be affected by that voted, and better were we glad to observe that a bill is about to be introduced in the House—if, indeed, it were not done yesterday—prohibiting Members of Congress from voting upon matters in which they are pecuniarly interested. It appears that a rule is in existence providing for the same thing, but it is practically inoperative. The contemplated measure can hardly fail to be productive of good, if it is rigidly and faithfully executed; and at all events it would be likely to put a stop to the pernicious practice which to a considerable extent at present prevails among speculators, of offering and negotiating stock on the very floors of Congress.

THE London *Economist*—the leading financial paper of Great Britain—in a late review of the results of the administration of President GRANT, notwithstanding its pronounced free trade proclivities concedes that the finances of the country have been managed with signal ability and prudence during the period in question; the special points singled out for approval being the suppression of the repudiation sentiment which the course of the preceding administration had tended to foster; the large reduction in the funded debt; the conversion of six per cent. bonds into fives, and the marked decrease in the burden of taxation. Of course the *Economist*, as the principal fiscal organ of the free-traders, could not avoid indulging in a little supercilious criticism of our policy of protection to home industry, which has largely helped to enable us to accomplish the results mentioned; still the frank and sincere manner in which it gives to the administration the credit which is properly its due, contrasts very strikingly with the causelessly peevish and fault-finding tone of not a few of our own papers concerning the same subject. And it should be a lesson to them.

IN THE degree in which the practical arts become more and more strictly ranked as honorable professions, the importance of the technical education of the masses of the people becomes more and more evident. In a country like ours, whose resources are almost in the infancy of their development, and which is above everything else industrial, the introduction of the study of the sciences into general education, is a matter of great moment. Some of the States have already taken steps in the matter, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan for example, where the practical study of the sciences forms a part of the systems of public school instruction. In no State in the Union would the public prosperity be more greatly promoted by carrying technical tuition into the public schools than in our own State. The age demands that direction of effort which will yield the largest amount of wealth from soils, mines and waters, with the smallest amount of expenditure and waste, and the kind of education which is specially needed is that which teaches how to solve this problem in any given case. No people have a more direct interest in the matter than those of Pennsylvania, and it is to be hoped that the good old Commonwealth will not long be behind her sister States in progress in this regard.

INDICATIONS thicken that the bill for refunding of the cotton tax, introduced last session, will presently be pushed by the lobby with all the influence at their command. The job is of a stupendous character, the amount embraced being upwards of seventy millions of dollars. The claim is ostensibly based on the alleged unconstitutionality of the tax, but the only hope of getting it through Congress is by buying it through. The claim is almost entirely destitute of equity. The receipts are nearly all in the hands of speculators, who purchased them for a mere song, and who can easily afford to distribute thirty or forty millions of dollars for favorable legislation, and still have a wide margin left for profits. Furthermore, the tax was almost wholly paid by the consumer; while, if it should be refunded on the ground of its unconstitutionality, there will be no end to claims of a similar kind, since the principle underlying the case applies exactly to many other taxes levied during the war. Already, indeed, the Virginia tobacco manufacturers are clamoring to be reimbursed for taxes paid on their exportations during the past four years; nor, unless Congress firmly puts its foot down on the whole matter, will it be likely to be long before there is an army of speculators demanding the refunding of the liquor tax, the income tax and all the other taxes necessary to the defrayment of the expenses of the Government and the liquidation of our national indebtedness. The scheme should be carefully watched at every step.

A LITTLE OF BOTH SIDES.

It is, we fancy, undoubtedly true that the professional politicians and a very large and influential portion of the people differ in their views as to the best possible constitution of the civil service. In justice to the former class, however, ample allowance must be made for exceptions, as some of the most zealous friends of a change, under the name of a reform of the civil service, may be fairly called politicians by profession. In reference to the subject as it is presented to the American people for inquiry and practical determination there is, no doubt, room for strictly honest difference of opinion. An institution or a custom has probably never existed long enough to be entitled to the name, without enlisting a considerable force of opinion and prejudice in its favor; and neither an institution nor a custom was ever modified or abolished, without awakening in some candid soul's sincere apprehensions of direful consequences to follow so momentous an interference with the established order of things.

But we are by no means inclined to regard as springing from base prejudice or premature misjudgment the opposition which some of the politicians offer to the reform in question. Their class have so long exercised complete control over appointments to office and their convictions in favor of the system are most naturally confirmed by facts in all natural. They are warranted in the belief, the affairs of legislation, under the system, improve their condition, after February 15th, except Controller GREEN, Commissioner OAKEDAY, Commissioner VAN NORT and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. SMITH. The Board of Assistant Aldermen are abolished altogether, while the Heads of Departments are given to the Mayor and Aldermen.

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL. G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. B. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

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Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASS BOOKS ISSUED by the National Line, connecting some of the largest Steamships afloat, clean up to September 1st, 1872, for sale at reduced rates.

Drafts, payable on demand in any part of Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Switzerland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILIS, J. V. McDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, B. F. JONES, JR., SAMUEL HUNTER, U. S. PETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$10,000 Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

$10,000 South Pitt-burgh School House Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE FROM TAXES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 10, 1873.

The continued discussion which has been kept up by a portion of the press in favor of a free banking law is finding expression in a way that cannot but command the attention of Congress and lead to some practicable legislation on the subject. At a meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, of which James I. Bennet, of this city, is President, a resolution was passed indorsing the free banking bill of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut. Although this bill does not contain all that is desirable yet its endorsement by such an influential body of business men as the iron manufacturers is a step in the right direction. Comptroller Knox in his report also takes ground in favor of partial free banking, on the basis of circulation to population, according to the table published by us this morning, after the full amount of national currency has been issued there will still remain a deficiency of forty-four millions in different States of the Union which will be required to fill the proportion among the several States before they will be equalled upon the basis of wealth to population. The Comptroller, therefore, recommends the authorization of the issue of five millions of dollars additional circulation annually for the next five years, to be distributed among the States which are deficient. He also recommends that the law be so amended that national banks may be authorized, in accordance with its provisions, without circulation, upon the deposit of $10,000 in United States bonds with the Treasurer, instead of the deposit of one third of the capital paid up, as now required.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Mon.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	.....	.....
U. S. Bonds of 1882	113¼	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1874	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115½
10-40s	110¾	110¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	.....	.....

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	.....
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865 (new)	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¼
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 6s, January and July, 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
Currency Pacifics	113

—The advance sheets of the annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads show the following statistics for the year ending June 30, 1872: The total capital stock of the entire line of railroads running through or into Ohio is $319,161,327. The capital stock of that part of the roads in Ohio is $122,781,926. The total funded debt of the entire lines is $217,177,703. The proportion for Ohio is $120,226,952. The floating debt of the entire lines is $19,756,179. The proportion for Ohio is $5,945,700. The total length of lines and branches is 7,695 miles; of this amount 2,707 miles are in Ohio. The total cost of all the roads, for construction and equipment, was $319,161,254. That portion of the lines in Ohio cost $122,781,926. The gross earnings for all the lines during the year were $49,756,561; of this sum the proportion of earnings in Ohio was $16,466,000. The total operating expenses for the entire lines, $27,954,798; Ohio's proportion was $9,562,710. The local net earnings for the entire lines were $21,801,763; Ohio's proportion, $6,903,290. The total number of passengers carried the past year was 19,000,000. Total freight carried, 39,000,000 tons. The interest paid on bonds was $9,564,625. The total dividends paid amounted to $7,254,625. The number of persons employed was 37,000. There were killed by the railroads in Ohio during the year 465 persons and injured 665; one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six animals were killed, besides damages to the amount of $58,828 were paid. The number of persons employed on the railroads in Ohio is 24,000. During the past year 68 miles of road, mostly narrow gauge, were built.

The following notable changes in prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Canton	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Western Union	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Quicksilver	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Atlantic & Pacific	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Adams Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Wells, Fargo & Co	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
American Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
New York Central scrip	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwest	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ft. Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Toledo and Wabash	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Chicago and Alton	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do preferred	110	110	110	110	110
Terre Haute	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Hartford & Erie	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
New Jersey Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½

Messrs. Robinson Brow, bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	57	Phila. and Erie	27½
Reading	97	Lehigh Navigation	70
United Co's of N. J.	124	Lehigh Valley	58½
Cam'n & A. R. R.	94	N. C. R. R.	119½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	Central Transport'n	40½

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; flour steady, with a moderate demand. Corn quiet and firm and nearer 8am at 35c. Oats scarce and firm and 2c higher; sales at 30@30½c for No. 2 Wisconsin at 31 3/4. Rye steady; No. 2 at 55c; barley nominal; No. 2 at 70c. Whisky steady and unchanged at 91c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork nominal at $15 50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear sides 7¼@7½c. Hogs active at $4 40@4 60. Whisky firm at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 spring at 97c; No. 2 do at 91 1/2c; sales at 91@91½c; No. 2 Milwaukee at 88c; rejected spring at 82c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed at 35c; rejected at 34c. Barley—Demand and prices nominally unchanged; fall No. 2, 71@72c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 2 white Wabash at $1 43½ cash; extra white Michigan at $1 50; No. 1 red at $1 38. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 36c; high mixed yellow 36½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 30½c. Rejected logs $4 40@4 75.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 10.—Wheat—Very little doing; No. 1, $1 41½; amber $1 46. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 36c. Oats—Demand good at full prices 28½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.

ASHES—White ignis reigns supreme, and in our next review of the markets we expect to announce that every transgressor in ignis thereof will now sudden change to the weather has that a bad effect up a the markets, causing a dull trade all round. The two tips of wheat, rye and corn are very light and from the present outlook are likely to remain so for a time. Flour is just limited in supply, indeed it has fallen off, and dealers are hard pushed to meet orders, and assure us that coarse western brands have gone up in first hands, and that dealers here should, to save themselves advance, prices in a corresponding degree. Apples are coming on the market freely, and prices are lower and in fact dull, rather under recent receipts to-day, though quotations are nominally lower. Eggs continue active and previous prices are fully maintained. Bacon is quiet and no change in prices. Samples of the new curing may be had of dealers, though some days must elapse ere the cloves of the smokehouses are thrown open, and meat gained in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the trade. Groceries remain as at last quotations, with a prospective advance in coffees and sugars. Other articles are unchanged in prices.

Below will be found the ruling wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market shows no change either as to sales or prices of consequence. We quote: Pearls, firm at 6½@6¾c; pots, dull at 6¼@6½c; refined 6@6½c; No. 1 soda ashes 4½@5c; newsy 3½@4c.

APPLES—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours of 1,000 barrels, which are mostly sold on arrival. Prices are lower, and we report sales at $4 50@5 00 for choice to fancy red and yellow, as to grade; common at lower figures.

APPLE BUTTER—For market is dull and prices lower. We are reported sales at 47½c@50 per gallon as to quality.

BAGGING—We are reported sales of Pittsburgh brands at the following figures: X, 29 @ 30c; XX, 31@32c; XXX, 33@34c; No. 1, 35@36c.

BUTTER—Receipts 76 packages. The market is weak and unsteady. We quote prime to choice roll at 30@32c; low to good roll at 25@28c.

BRAN—There is a good demand for prime white and we quote at $16 00@16 50; common at $15 00.

BARLEY—No change in a price, which are nominally 70@75c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Demand fair, with sales in parties in the following quantities: 1 dozen, $1 40; 2 dozen, $2 75; 3 dozen, $4 00; 4 dozen, $5 00.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 6@6½c, as to quality.

BEANS AND POTATOES—Receipts since our last review of the market have been light, and as there are no changes to note in prices, with a fair trade reported. Seed corn meal is coming down now in a natural way, and we can quote the luxury of "new meal" at $2 00@2 10 per bushel. Other articles, specifications of the market: Sugar cured hams—Sugar cured hams are in good demand and prices remain as last quoted; sweet pickled hams are in good demand at 12½@13c; sugar cured shoulders 8½@9c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 12½@13c; sugar cured dried beef, 14@15c; canvassed hams and shoulders, 12½@13c; plain sugar cured hams, 12½@13c; canvassed shoulders, 9½@10c; plain sugar cured shoulders, 8½@9c; sugar cured pickled hams, 12½@13c; sugar cured pickled shoulders, 9½@10c; sugar cured pickled breakfast bacon, 12½@13c; sugar cured pickled dried beef, 14@15c; sugar cured smoked dried beef, 14@15c; sugar cured pickled pigs feet, in half bbls, $2 50; in bbls, $5 00; sugar cured pickled pigs feet, in kits, $1 50; sugar cured pickled tongues, $12 00@13 00 per bbl; sugar cured pickled hocks, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; sugar cured pickled lard, 12½@13c; sugar cured smoked lard, 13@13½c; sugar cured pickled tripe, $2 50@3 00 per bbl; sugar cured pickled pigs tails, $4 00@4 50 per bbl; sugar cured pickled pigs feet, in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; pickled pigs feet, in kits, 75c; pickled tripe, in kits, 75c; pickled pigs tails, in kits, 75c; pickled pigs feet, in half bbls, $2 50; pickled pigs feet, in bbls, $5 00; pickled tripe, in half bbls, $1 50; pickled tripe, in bbls, $3 00; pickled pigs tails, in half bbls, $2 00; pickled pigs tails, in bbls, $4 00; pickled tongues, in half bbls, $3 00; pickled tongues, in bbls, $6 00; pickled hocks, in half bbls, $2 00; pickled hocks, in bbls, $4 00; pickled lard, in kits, 75c; pickled lard, in half bbls, $2 00; pickled lard, in bbls, $4 00; pickled tripe

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

NAPOLEON'S LAST HOURS.

Effect of His Death in France.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Eugenie to Proclaim Herself Regent.

Napoleon's Last Moments—The Ex-Empress and Prince Imperial.

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected and kissed the face of his fond father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism. A post-mortem examination of the remains is to be made to-day. The body will be in state several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a letter of condolence to the Empress. The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild, at Aston, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theaters in London as well as the ball which was about to be given. His Royal Highness's speech from Paris may have caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist deputies in the National Assembly met at the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London where Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Rouher, Fleury, and others are expected. The news was read throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. The London journals publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated. She sees no one but her married relatives.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the home office, a crypt in that cathedral, beneath the Crown of Thomas A'Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

Rouher, Fleury, and several other well-known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst. Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

The Empress last night was calmer and received several visitors from France. She went to the chapel three times to-day, which is the Sunday of the dead. Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardiner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from Lord Derby. Prince Bonaparte is expected to arrive hourly. Prince Napoleon comes by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France. Mr. Bennett and Madame Canrobert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for the loss to the Empress. Many letters of the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they arrive to-go in civilian dress.

Eugenie Will Proclaim Herself Regent.

The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the Regency during her son's minority.

The Post Mortem Examination of Napoleon's Body.

London, January 10, Midnight.—The post-mortem examination of the Emperor's remains was concluded at Chiselhurst this afternoon, and showed that the immediate cause of death was failure of the action of the heart. The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of the funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic church near the Imperial residence. Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

LONDON, January 11—6 A. M.—The report of the *post-mortem examination* at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

Effect of Napoleon's Death in France—Comments.

PARIS, January 10.—Marshal MacMahon reports to President Thiers that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimist, Clerical, and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his government.

Le Pays appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge Count De Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a senior, the monarchical element now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was a victim of *tradition*, and was deficient in moral sense. The experience France has gone through will, he hopes, prove hereafter from political saviours and fatalists.

Le Bien Public studies the man psychologically, and says of him that after gaining power by conspiracy he contrived to govern with a policy of contempt for mankind.

La Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning and declare the Emperor is dead but the empire is indestructible.

The *Journal Des Debats* is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man, and the consequent humiliation of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the empire is peace, the peace of the tomb.

The *Republique Francois* considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two empires have cost France in money, blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by the force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend is now shattered completely. The hero of Strasburg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionnel* finds the situation in France and Europe in no wise affected by the death of Napoleon the Third. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to the anguish caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons and infamous calumnies than to the effects of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hopes for a calm and orderly future.

The *Die Neuzeine Siecle* pitilessly remarks that his death carries all thoughts to Alsace. The importance of the news from London can be summed up thus: The empire was dead; the Emperor has just died.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults. They led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

Altercation in the French Assembly—Progress of the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, January 10.—In the Assembly this afternoon the debate on the Educational Council bill was continued by Bishop Dupanloup, who spoke at great length. He was interrupted by an altercation between M. Laurent Bichot, a Radical, and M. Decazes, Conservative. Bitter words were exchanged, and there was much bad feeling. After the close of the sitting two friends of the Radical Deputy called on M. Decazes and demanded an apology. The result is unknown, but a duel is probable. Thiers and the sub-committee of the Committee of Thirty, have decided to-day, not permitting the President to address the Assembly on certain specified occasions, and giving him restricted veto power on legislation.

Consolation for Alsatia—Case of M. Rochefort.

PARIS, January 10.—Thiers has instructed Marquis de Banneville, French Ambassador at Vienna, to convey to Prime Minister Andressy an expression of the deep regret of the French government at the indiscreet publications of Duke de Grammont.

The Independance Belge publishes a letter from Count von Benst, in answer to the assertions of Duke De Grammont. The document shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral. France, after war was declared, asked for alliance and Austria refused.

M. Rochefort has not yet been sent back to prison. It is generally thought that the journalist would be dangerous in his present condition. The government will decide upon his case to-day.

The Liabilities of Bowles Bros.

LONDON, January 10.—The creditors of Bowles Bros. here have proved in the Court of Bankruptcy claims against the firm to the amount of £50,000.

The Prosecution of German Newspapers.

BERLIN, January 10.—In the Diet to-day Count von Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, in answer to the interpellation introduced yesterday, stated that the prosecutions against the newspapers originated in the foreign office, and that their object was to get a judicial decision as to whether such calumniators of the country as were contained in the Papal allocution could be legally published and circulated. Debate followed but no action was taken by the House.

Carlist's Repulsed.

MADRID, January 10.—A large body of Carlist insurgents yesterday approached the town of Tafalla, twenty miles from Pampeluna. They were attacked by troops and driven back.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 10.—Areselmo, Vivante & Co., merchants of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are $350,000.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamship City of Limerick has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 10.—Consols for money 92¼@ 92¾, and for account 92¼@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 86¾@86¾; of '67, 92¼@ 92¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 4½. The rate of discount for three months bills is open, marked is 2@3 per cent. below Bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the Bank rate by 2 per cent.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 87.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 53 francs 82 centimes. The amount of specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 1,323,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton—Shipped from Savannah and Charleston during December and January, 9½d; the total sales since December 1st amount to 100,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and 9,000 for speculation; stock, 445,000 bales of American 91,000 bales; receipts since the last report amount to 130,000 bales, of American 71,000 bales; actual export 9,000 bales; stock afloat 347,000 bales; of American 198,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull, white wheat, average, 12s 6d@13s 2d; club 12s@12s 6d; red spring 11s 6d@12s; No. 2 Chicago 10s 6d@10s 8d; corn 28s 3d@28s 6d. Lard 57s 9d. Cheese 67s. Refined petroleum 9½. Turpentine 41s 6d@42s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 52,000 quarters; of American 45,000 quarters. The receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 8,000 quarters, all of which was American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

The Anthracite Coal Miners' Strike—An Offer of Compromise.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 10.—At a meeting to-day of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county the men offered their employers the following compromise:

Resolved, That we accept the basis of $2 50 minimum for coal work and $2 75 for mining work, and no work to be performed until the above compromise is effected.

The committee will meet at an early day to consider the proposition.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg, arrived at New York Yesterday.

James H. Wells, a well known railroad man, died at New York yesterday, aged forty-four.

The Connecticut Temperance Convention yesterday nominated a full ticket for State officers, and a straight-out temperance platform was adopted.

The Philadelphia Common Council propose to consider the question of impeaching Councilman Leser, under indictment for keeping a gambling house.

Rev. Dr. Hare, Episcopal Bishop to the Indians, was consecrated yesterday in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia.

Thursday morning a small boat drifted past Columbus, Ky., containing two dead men—one in a sitting position, with head drooping, and the other lying down. The boat was surrounded by a field of heavy ice, so they could not be reached from shore. It is supposed they were carried down the river above, but got caught in the ice and froze to death.

The St. Nicholas Hotel at Springfield, Ohio, was damaged by fire Thursday night to the extent of $60,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature in caucus Thursday night nominated Gov. R. J. Oglesby for United States Senator.

William Craig, colored, who was convicted of rape on an aged lady, was hanged in the jail yard at Cumberland, Md., yesterday.

Professor S. A. L. Post, editor of the New York *Odd Fellow*, died at Ellenville, Wednesday, aged forty-two years.

Gov. Baker, of Indiana, delivered his last message to the Indiana Legislature yesterday at Indianapolis.

Suit has been brought against the Denver City Railroad Company by Messrs. Vibbaird, Jay Cooke & Co., who claim the sum of $100,000 for railroad iron furnished. The company's effects, it is said, has been seized, and the matter is in litigation.

Woodhull and Col. Blood were recommitted to jail, yesterday, by the United States Commissioner at New York, in default of $5,000 bail.

Initiatory proceedings have been commenced in the United States Court at New York against Phelps, Dodge & Co., to recover $1,-600,000. A capias was issued commanding the Marshal to take the defendants and keep them in safe custody within the district, and a deputy marshal was authorized to serve the capias, but further proceedings are held in abeyance.

The jewelry store of E. Fuerstine & Co., No 70 South Halsted street, Chicago, was robbed Thursday night of seventeen silver watches, one gold watch and a quantity of jewelry, by three thieves, who secured the front and rear doors so as to prevent the escape of the proprietor, who was inside, then smashed the glass in the window, and carried off the property into a bag and made good their escape.

The Oswego Board of Underwriters, yesterday increased their insurance rates twenty-three per cent., to take effect immediately. This is an increase over the tariff adopted on January 1st.

The West Indian cable expedition will return to England, as the effort to recover the Aspinwall cable has been abandoned for the present.

The jury in the Tweed case, at New York, was completed yesterday, and the Court adjourned till Monday.

The boiler of a steam mill at Huntley, Illinois, exploded this morning, killing Wm. Benedict, engineer, and badly injuring Phillip Sigel, fireman. The mill was entirely demolished, causing a loss of $12,000.

The Home woolen mills at Jacksonville, Illinois, was burned early yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $100,000; insurance $12,000. Eighty persons are thrown out of employment.

The Nebraska Legislature completed its organization yesterday, and the Governor's message was received and read in both Houses. The new State officers will be inaugurated on Monday.

W. E. McKee, messenger of the United States Express Company between Columbus and Chicago, was arrested at Columbus yesterday, charged with embezzling money committed to his care as messenger of said company. Empty money envelopes were found on his person.

Cincinnati dispatches from Logansport report the stealing of a train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, by a broken rail, yesterday. The conductor and several passengers were injured, but none seriously.

W. R. Johns, Esq., has suspended the publication of the Parker City *Transcript*, leased his office, and accepted the position of city editor of the City *Dispatch*.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Benjamin Hershey, who recently patented a chain making machine, is successfully working it, at his factory on Myrtle street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Two men with the machinery they have there, will do the ordinary work of eight men. The machine was tested yesterday with a satisfactory, and it is claimed that it makes a better weld, in every way, than can be made by hand. The hammers certainly "strike while the iron is hot," as they deliver half a dozen blows, in exactly the right place, while a blacksmith could strike only one blow. The process of this machine will undoubtedly work a revolution in the art of chain making.

A man by the name of John Carrol, who but a few weeks ago returned to his deserted family in Erie, after a several years' absence, made a "new departure" the other day with a woman other than his wife, and went to parts unknown.

Of the 197 inmates in the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, during the past year, 39 have been taught to read well and understandingly; 27 to write fair copies and compose; 46 to read simple sentences and monosyllable words; 90 have been placed in school classes for the regulation of habits or development of speech, and 44 have been found merely susceptible of training; only a few of them can be employed at any kind of work, and 18 are found to be incapable of deriving any advantage from schools, but have aptitude for certain forms of labor.

The Lancaster *Express* tells this: Mr. Jacob Leaman, residing near Intercourse, this county, has several children who attend school a mile distant from home. During the late spell of heavy snow, the question came up how the children were to get to and from school; and to solve the problem a faithful horse, belonging to Mr. L. was brought into service; and for several days past that horse has been faithfully delivering his freight of children at the school house, and the same on returning home alone. In the even ng he goes regularly for them, (driverless), and indicates his arrival at the school house, by rubbing his head against the window-pane. Who in the county, can boast another such horse?

The Meadville people are having a hard time of it just now, between the coal famine and the cold weather. Wood, coke, kindling wood and other substitutes have to be resorted to.

About $126,000 was spent in Greenville, last year, in the erection of new buildings.

The snow in the counties bordering on the Eastern slope of the Alleghenies is from two to three feet deep.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Watt, of Carbondale, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on Monday evening.

An Indiana county man walked, barefooted, two miles through the deep snow, on a wager of seven dollars. The doctor thinks he can save the pedestrian's feet.

Messrs. Schall & Sons are putting up a new bar mill at their rolling mills in Norristown. The Norris Engine Company is building the engine.

The Pottstown Iron Company will soon commence the erection of large additional mills, and the repair shops of the Reading Railroad at that place are also being greatly enlarged.

The Pennsylvania Tack Works, at Norristown, have been enlarged.

Mr. Henry A. Sherman is about to commence the breeding of salmon and trout in the Conestoga at Lancaster.

The North Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Bingen, will be put into blast on February 1st, after a delay from an accident of several months duration.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1873, 9 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England States fresh to brisk northwesterly and westerly winds, falling temperature and very generally clear weather. For South Atlantic and Middle States northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, and very generally clear and cold weather. For Gulf States northeasterly to southeasterly winds and generally clear weather, with rising temperature. From Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan winds gradually backing to southwesterly and probably southeasterly on Saturday, with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness. From Missouri and Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota southerly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rising temperature, with possibly snow.

Susan B. Anthony was brought before Judge Hall, of the United States Court, at Buffalo, yesterday, in charge of a deputy of the United States Marshal, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After consultation between counsel, the hearing of the case was postponed till the 21st inst., at a Court to be held in Albany.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thursday's Business—Variety of Proposed Amendments Offered.

In the Constitutional Convention, in session at Philadelphia, the following proposed amendments were offered by members and referred to the appropriate standing committees:

Mr. Hunsicker—That the Constitution be so amended that the Legislature of the State shall meet biennially.

By Mr. Broomall—That the Committee on Declaration of Rights be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the fourth paragraph of the Declaration of Rights so as to read: That no person shall be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit or to testify as a witness, or to exercise the right of suffrage on account of his religious sentiments.

Also, of amending the sixth paragraph so as to read: That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in all cases in which the party shall demand the same.

And of adding to the thirteenth paragraph the words, "Nor shall the life of any person be taken as a punishment for crime."

By the same—To amend that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and other Courts of like jurisdiction shall decide questions of fact as well as law in all cases in which neither party shall demand a jury trial.

By Mr. Mantor—That the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation be requested to inquire into and report to this Convention whether, in their opinion, a provision should be inserted in the Constitution, authorizing the women of this State to exercise the elective franchise, when they shall *ask that right by a majority of the votes given* by citizens females, over the age of twenty-one years, at an election called for this purpose, at which the women alone shall have the right to vote.

By Mr. J. P. Wetherill—That the Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during a period beginning on the first day of January, in the year 1874, and extending through the period for which he has been elected.

By Mr. Boyd—That the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General of the State shall be elected by the people at large. Also, to create the following new offices: A Secretary of Internal Affairs, to be elected by the people at large; one Commissioner of Insurance, and one Inspector General of Iron, to be appointed by the Governor.

By Mr. Edwards—That it is the duty of the Legislature to establish by law a full and complete system of detailed statistics of all kinds of mining, manufacturing and agriculture. Also, the mineral resources of this Commonwealth, to include the quantity and quality of each, and where located.

By Mr. Thomas MacConnell—In elections by the citizens every free person at the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, having resided in the State and county respectively in this Commonwealth one full year, and in the election district where he or she offers to vote, two full months immediately preceding the election, and within two years have paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

Mr. Matthew Edwards, of Allegheny county, offered the resolution, on Wednesday, regarding the right of the Sheriffs to the law of libel, instead of Mr. Elliott, as reported.

STATE NEWS.

J. J. Galbraith, late of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, and W. R. Bierly, have purchased the material of the Williamsport *Republican*, and are now publishing a neat and newsy little daily called the *Register*.

A tenement house in St. Mary's, Elk county, was burned on Sunday evening last, and three little children, the oldest but five years of age, perished in the flames. The mother had left the little ones alone, and gone out to some of her neighbors.

A new Methodist church, located on the Richardsville road, two miles north of Brookville, will be dedicated on Sunday, 26th inst. Rev. T. H. Calhoun and Henry Palmer will officiate.

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TROUBLE ON THE RIVER.

Damage to the Coal Fleet.

It is but a few days since our coal merchants and river men were congratulating each other on the excellent stage of water in our rivers and the prospect of speedy returns from the cargos of coal and coke sent down to the lower markets. How soon were these hopes dispelled. Scarcely had the numerous fleets got well under way before there was a sudden change in the weather, and the several streams shortly after were filled with floating ice. For three days past the mercury has been gradually descending in the thermometer, and the sudden and unwelcome change has been fruitful of more or less disaster to the coal fleets on their way to porta below. Indeed, it may, with all truth be said that, for all practicable purposes, navigation just now is suspended. For reliable information concerning disasters, places of refuge of the fleets, which recently passed by or below, we refer the reader to our river news on the third and fourth pages of this issue.

THE CAUCUS TO-DAY.

Candidates and Their Chances.

This afternoon the Republican members of Councils meet in caucus for the purpose of selecting candidates to fill the several offices within the gift of the two branches of the municipal government on Monday. There are but few knotty points to be disposed of. The candidates for Monongahela Wharfmaster are Buchanan and Kennedy. From all appearances Buchanan holds the winning cards. Mc-Connell, the present incumbent, and may succeed in making the rifle if his old friends all stick to him. McClure will have little opposition for the Allegheny Wharfmastership.

For City Ganger the prominent candidate appears to be David Martin, who will be opposed by John Hood. It was rumored last night that another candidate would loom up at the caucus to-day in the person of A. L. Forsaith, said to reside on the North Side. Mr. Forsaith is said to be the special favorite of Mr. Kirk, who proposes to run him over the course. Mr. Martin has been actively at work for weeks, and it is scarcely probable that the North Side man will succeed in the landing against such odds. The South Side was entirely overlooked last night, however, in the interest of the new candidate.

Messrs. Richards and Caskey have been making a hot fight for the Superintendency of the markets. Mr. Caskey was formerly in Councils from the Sixth ward, and Mr. Richards is the Superintendent at present. Let whoever may be elected, an express agreement should be made by the party, that the Sunday law be kept in a manner somewhat less like a snake than it was during the late campaign, especially on the occasion of public meetings.

Mr. Dempster will have no opposition for City Engineer, nor will Mr. Slagle for the Solicitorship. The latter is elected by the Finance Committee.

Messrs. Bostwick and King are candidates for Water Commissioner. The chances are in favor of the former, who will likely go through on the first ballot.

For Road Commissioners there appears to be a little scrambles. In the First district Hunter and Ferguson are the contestants, with the chances in favor of the winning man. In the Second district Vandegrift has an opponent in Lawler, but the former incumbent will likely be retained. Messrs. Bowers and Andrews are the contestants in the Third district. Both claim to have enough votes to put them through, but the fortunate man remains to be decided on this afternoon.

For the positions connected with the South Side market and streets there will be a lively fight. The present force of street commissioners in the city will probably be continued.

Mr. Reed, the present building inspector, is opposed by Mr. Brown, a Fourteenth ward carpenter. The prospects are decidedly in favor of Mr. Reed, whose friends maintain that he will go through on the first ballot.

For the city assessorship there are three candidates in the field, but Mr. Phelps is evidently in the lead, although Messrs. Cline and Wenke of the South Side are not at all despairing of their chances.

Mr. Moore, for Clerk of Markets, has no opposition.

This afternoon the candidates will have their eyes opened to the situation and the Councilmen will find their button holes at rest.

Iron Matters in Sharon.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: Iron matter are at present rather mixed, only two furnaces in blast, and they are not doing very well. Rumors were current all last week that the Westerman mill was to resume operations on Monday of the present week, but the boilers held a meeting on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., and decided not to go in, so in consequence, the board fence is not yet taken down and Mr. Westerman has advertised in Pittsburgh for twenty boilers.

The furnaces attached to these works are only doing middling. No. 1 is making about 24 tons a day, and No. 2 about 18 tons "white and mottled."

The mill of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., will be in full operation this week. The muck mill started off last week on muck iron for Wheatland and as there is a large stock on hand for the finishing mill, it is supposed they will continue working on the Wheatland order.

There is no sign of the Keel Ridge furnace blowing in. She is filled with coke and banked with sand, so that they can start at any time.

Work on the Valley furnace is being pushed ahead as fast as the weather will permit and we hope to see her "blow in."

Rawle's furnace is doing remarkably well, making an average of 24 tons a day of No. 1 Bessemer. This furnace was lucky in the coal strikes. By a nice manipulation they got coal enough from the Bethel bank to tide it over. We understand that they intend building a brick dwelling house, which will materially improve the works.

An iron furnace is to be erected on Major John Best's farm at Chain Dam, on the Lehigh, above Easton. John Lee, of Easton, is President of the company, and P. F. Eisenberger, of the same place, is authorized to solicit stock subscriptions.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

January 10, 1873.

	Cents.
Bren, Julius, New York	3
Drake, James, Kittanning, Pa	3
Eagle, Wm., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Foster, D. Gilmore, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Hunter, Capt. Thos., New York	1
Hoffman, Dr., McKeesport, Pa	1
Hoffman Bros, Johnstown, Pa	1
Miller, A. A., Oakdale, Pa	1
National Express Co., McKeesport, Pa	1
Neutrour, Frank J., Johnstown, Pa	3
Nash, John, Chicago, Ill	3
Ogden, Wm., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Speer, J. S., Allegheny City, Pa	3
Thurber, Wetherby & Co., New York	3
Wagner, Gen. Louis, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Williamson, John T., Washington, D. C	3

January 11, 1873.

Clark, Samuel, Rouseville, Pa	3
Cowan, Richard, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Hann, Mrs. Rapperl, New York	3
Johnston, J. M., Parnassus, Pa	1
Lukens, Misses, Brinton P. O., Pa	3
Posey, Morelica, Springfield, Ill	3
Wellner, Louis, New York	3
Wilson, John, New York	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Personal.

Mr. R. B. Miller, who was recently placed in charge of the Pittsburgh Branch of Dun's Mercantile Agency, is meeting with many friends in the city, and is rapidly increasing the business of the firm in this section. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny agencies will find Mr. Miller at the office of the company, Fourth avenue, prepared to give every information in his line.

Why is It?

The heaters in the Prothonotary's office have failed to supply the requisite heat, and the occupants have been compelled to resort to the use of the cold-fashioned stove. These heaters are of modern construction, have been in use but a year, and certainly ought not to have failed so soon. Why is it? The failure has always been something about it, since they had to look the bill.

A Double Accident.

John Barr was driving a horse attached to a cart, yesterday, along Grant street. When near Seventh avenue he fell from the cart and broke his leg. He was promptly cared for. The horse he had been driving was then handed into the care of Jenkins Downey to take home. Downey had proceeded but a short distance when the animal, in some way, fell, broke a leg and had to be shot. The horse belonged to Mr. John Boyd, contractor.

Wilkinsburg Annexation.

The committee having in charge the application for the annexation of a portion of Wilkins to ship, held another session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Linhart in the chair. A number of witnesses were examined mainly with reference to correctness of the lists of taxables and petitioners, so as to enable the committee to arrive at a fair conclusion. The testimony closed, and the committee, of which the committee went into consultation privately.

The Consolidation of Allegheny City.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in, in regard to a rumored scheme for the consolidation of Allegheny with this city. That the subject will be brought before the Legislature at its present session is altogether probable, but as to how it will be received there it is impossible to forecast. Consolidation may come soon, or it may be postponed for a time, but come it will, sooner or later. The sooner it is accomplished the better.

Slight Fires in Allegheny.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, flames were discovered issuing from the roof of a house in the rear of 57 Federal street, and were caused by sparkes from a foundry near by. Officer Frautman, of Mayor Callow's police, assisted by a man named Bowers, secured a ladder from a shed and climbed into the flames without giving an alarm.

The chimney of a house on Federal street, above Brighton road, two miles north of Brookville, will be dedicated on Sunday, 26th inst. Rev. T. H. Calhoun and Henry Palmer will officiate.

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Y. M. M. L. & M. I.

Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association—A Meagre Attendance —Report of the Officers—Proposed Amendments to the Constitution, &c., &c., &c.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanic's Institute was held in the Library of the hall on Penn avenue. There were about sixteen adults and a half dozen boys present, a sorry show for such an organization as the association should be